

6-

**THE WASHINGTON HERALD**

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.  
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

**FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:**  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY  
New York Office..... Tribune Bldg.  
Chicago Office..... Tribune Bldg.  
St. Louis Office..... Third Nat. Bldg.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:**  
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$7.50 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$6.00 per year  
Sunday, without Daily.....10 cents per week  
Sunday, without Daily.....\$2.50 per month  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as  
second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

**A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.**  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

**THE MESSENGER.**

Now Summer opens wide her door  
And with her gracious mein  
She bids us pass the threshold o'er  
To prospects all serene.  
She offers us a wealth of hours,  
Of days that thrill with love,  
With lanes and pastures decked with flowers,  
And smiling skies above.

Her Messenger is lovely June,  
All kindness and grace,  
With light of sun, and stars, and moon,  
Illumining her face.  
With music soft and zephyrs sweet,  
And beauty all awake,  
She lays her treasures at our feet  
That we may freely take.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

The Carranza government made a mistake  
when it refused to take the delicate hint con-  
veyed by its representative in Washington that  
he be permitted to lose that latest note.

At a meeting the other night a resolution  
was adopted urging legislation to legalize pri-  
mary elections in the District of Columbia. If  
they can't be legalized they should at least be  
deodorized.

While everybody firmly believes that Justice  
Hughes would accept the Republican nomina-  
tion Frank H. Hitchcock is being severely  
criticized by some of the politicians merely be-  
cause he said so.

They are busy in London explaining why  
President Wilson would not do at all as a  
mediator, though it still is not apparent why  
his recent speech should be interpreted as a  
proffer of his services.

At the conclusion of a conference in Lon-  
don on home rule Nationalists and Ulstermen  
shook hands across the table. Since no casual-  
ties are reported it is to be assumed that the  
table was high and wide.

Prospective Presidential candidates have all  
along been concerned about the German vote,  
the only difference between the situation now  
and a few months ago being that the aspiring  
ones are afraid they may have it wished on them.

The superintendent of police is to umpire  
a ball game between teams composed of Wash-  
ington clubmen, and no doubt he will have a  
force of his own clubmen on hand in case of  
overstrenuous protests against rank decisions.

A New Yorker who robbed a clothing store  
dummy of a suit surrendered to the police be-  
cause, he said, his conscience bothered him.  
Or it may be the clothes did not fit him as  
well as they did the dummy, or he was ashamed  
of so easy a job.

A private telephone wire will be in operation  
between Chicago and Col. Roosevelt's home at  
Sagamore Hill while the conventions are in  
session, and its use for ten days will cost Mr.  
Roosevelt or somebody else \$9,000. Beware the  
Old Guard wire-tappers.

Memorial Day services were held on Tues-  
day for the Americans killed in Villa's raid on  
Columbus, N. Mex. We are getting too many  
dates on our calendar that Americans will con-  
template with sorrow mingled with humiliation on  
Memorial Day.

An honest citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., rode  
all the way to New York on his motorcycle  
to pay a bill, and on his way home ran over  
a dog, knocked down a woman and child and  
was arrested charged with the additional of-  
fense of carrying a revolver. Frequent inci-  
dents of this sort suggest that old Diogenes in  
his search never went near the hospitals, police  
stations or poorhouses.

In all official quarters in Washington the  
story is denied that, during the recent visit of  
Secretary McAdoo's high international commis-  
sion to Chile, American naval officers poured  
ice cream on the pate of a Chilean admiral and  
hurling an old shoe at the statue of a departed  
Chilean admiral. Two questions remain un-  
answered, however. If the extraordinary story  
is false, what fertile mind invented it, and if  
the incidents described really occurred, how did  
any of the party manage to remember that they  
didn't?

Interest and dividend payments in June will  
be \$21,000,000 in excess of last year, according  
to the New York Journal of Commerce. Divi-  
dends will be nearly \$18,000,000 greater than a  
year ago, more than one-third of which increase  
will be due to the resumption of dividends on  
Steel Corporation common. The steam railroad  
dividends, however, will be nearly \$2,000,000  
greater than a year ago. Eighteen stocks will  
be added to the dividend-paying list, and eight  
will pay larger or extra dividends. Wall Street  
believes the prospects for dividends during the  
rest of the year are good.

## The Railway Wage Controversy.

In New York today a conference of inesti-  
mable importance to the general welfare of the  
whole country will begin. Upon its outcome  
may depend the question whether the vast busi-  
ness of transportation is to be brought to a stand-  
still, with resulting injury if not total paralysis in  
almost every field of industry. Eighteen general  
managers, representing the 325 railroad systems  
of the United States are to meet four representa-  
tives each of the Brotherhood of Locomotive  
Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-  
neers and Firemen, the Brotherhood of Trainmen  
and the Order of Railway Conductors, in an effort  
to adjust wages and hours of labor to the satisfac-  
tion of the employees and to the earnings of the  
roads. That both sides are anxious to avoid a  
strike, the cost of which would easily be  
comparable to that of such a war as ours of 1898,  
need not be asserted; yet up to the present time  
there has been no indication of an amicable agree-  
ment.

Government statistics show that railroad em-  
ployees are among the highest paid wage-earners  
in the country, but their claim is that the nature  
of their services entitles them to more money for  
fewer hours of work. The railroads on their side  
contend that to comply with the demands of the  
men would add more than \$100,000,000 a year to  
their operating expenses and thus their revenues  
would not permit. The situation has all the ap-  
pearance of a deadlock. If the representations of  
the railroads are true and the men insist upon  
their full demands, refusing to accept what it  
is in the power of the railroads to give, then, it  
would seem that there is nothing for the em-  
ployees to do except to begin a useless strike that  
would cost them millions of dollars, blight the  
country's prosperity and gain nothing in the end  
because so long as the railroads refuse to operate  
at a loss there is nothing to gain.

Perhaps, however, the situation is not quite  
so inelastic. It may be that still further econo-  
mies in operation—even though adding more to  
the inconvenience of the traveling and shipping  
public—can be put into effect, making it possi-  
ble to avoid a disastrous strike if the men will  
modify their demands. It is well known, of  
course, that the revenues of the railroads have  
increased in the past year or more, a circum-  
stance that no doubt explains in part the per-  
emptory attitude of the employees; but the rail-  
road officials, taking account of the probability  
that with the end of the war earnings will fall  
away more rapidly than they increased, can hardly  
be expected to commit themselves to a wage and  
hour schedule based on the abnormal revenues  
of the moment.

By some of the railway officials it has been  
proposed that the controversy be submitted to the  
Interstate Commerce Commission, to which propo-  
sals it is reported the employees decline to  
agree. If the conference of the parties in interest  
fails to reach an agreement, however, it is in-  
credible that the men will decide upon a disas-  
trous strike rather than to leave their case to the  
decision of this Federal railway court. It is  
true that the Postoffice Department officials re-  
sisted to the last the submission of the railway  
mail dispute to the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission, where it properly belonged; but their  
resistance apparently was based on a lack of  
confidence in the merits of their contention or on  
the theory that they constituted a superior branch  
of the Federal government, and is no reason why  
the country's railroad employees should distrust  
the commission, if they believe firmly in the  
justice of their cause. That the commission  
should have jurisdiction in all such disputes ap-  
pears obvious. It determines absolutely what the  
railroads may earn, and limits the amount they  
may exact for their services, and since it cannot  
compel the roads to operate without profit, it  
would seem to be strictly within its province to  
consider operating expenditures, including the  
amount employees exact from the roads for their  
services, that both ends may be made to meet.

Certainly if, as the railroads claim, they must  
increase their normal revenues in order to meet  
the demands of the men, the commission must  
be consulted. If the merits of the case are sub-  
mitted to the commission at once and the claims  
of the employees should prove convincing, it is  
not unreasonable to suppose that the solution of  
the problem would be at once forthcoming in the  
shape of permission to the roads to increase their  
rates. Apparently the railroads have sufficient  
confidence in the soundness of their contention to  
put it to the test. Why should their employees  
refuse to go where the ultimate remedy must be  
found? The public pays the wages of the rail-  
road employees, as it pays the dividends on the  
stock, and both must be paid if the public is to  
continue to enjoy modern transportation facilities.  
It is the function of the Interstate Commerce  
Commission to determine how much the public  
is to pay for the service, which is represented in  
wages and dividends.

## Another "Primary."

Delegates from the District of Columbia to  
the Democratic national convention and the Dis-  
trict's member of the National Committee were  
selected yesterday by a process known as a pri-  
mary, in which a mere handful of persons voted.  
The Democratic primary differed from that of the  
Republicans in the respect that the result was  
not only determined in advance, but no one  
not committed to such result was permitted to  
be a candidate, while the arrangements for the  
balloting were such that only a few hundred prop-  
erty trained and drilled voters participated. Thus  
all danger of a post-primary wrangle, or the  
necessity for an arbitrary setting aside of the  
count, such as confronted the Republican im-  
pressarios, was avoided.

Of course the proceeding was wholly comic,  
but the argument that such childish amusements  
do no harm does not hold good. In other parts  
of the country voting is seriously regarded, and  
the Capital, insignificant as it is where elections  
are concerned, is looked upon as a sink hole of  
political iniquity. What the sensible people of  
Washington ignore as a sort of school-boy prank  
is elsewhere considered reprehensible. Even here  
we should not forget that the men selected in  
these quadrennial farces vote for Presidential can-  
didates and should be representative.

And it is for these reasons that primaries in  
the District of Columbia should either be legal-  
ized and seriously conducted or abolished. With  
this object in view the civic organizations of  
Washington should select a nonpartisan com-  
mittee of citizens to present the situation to the

two conventions, with the recommendation that,  
in the interest of the good name of the Capital  
and its people, no more primaries be held except  
under proper laws and regulations.

## Industry After the War.

After the war is over the contending nations  
will be impoverished and in great need of busi-  
ness and money. They will produce as much  
as possible and their facilities are generally un-  
impaired. They will sell wherever they can find  
a market and at low prices if necessary, in-  
cluding this country if we are not protected  
against them; and we cannot sell in their coun-  
tries because they are and will be protected  
against us. We have for many months last  
past been secure by reason of the well-known  
conditions of war, but if we carry our minds  
back to the circumstances existing shortly prior  
to the war we know what we may expect after  
the close, unless there is a change in our laws.  
From the time the present tariff laws came into  
force, in October, 1913, until sometime after the  
war was started the effect upon our business  
was very bad. It was almost desperate with  
many. The prices of imported products dumped  
into our markets, though not large in volume  
as to some items, were so low that we were  
compelled to put our prices down to about cost  
and, in instances, below. Many were operating  
at a loss. We were going from bad to worse.  
Except for the war and war orders, wages would  
necessarily have been materially reduced and  
even then the employers would have been com-  
pelled to suspend or curtail production in order  
to protect our business and place us on a  
parity with our foreign competitors, the large  
majority of producers will suffer, that business  
will be depressed, that the number of idle mills  
and cars and men will be increased and that  
wages will be lowered. We have seen these  
things before and there is reason to fear that  
they may be worse than ever unless our  
tariff laws are improved.

It may be observed by way of diversion (for  
general public sentiment may not have become  
focused on the subject) that it is not of first  
importance to consider the forms or details to  
be adopted. There should be included in the  
laws features which will furnish reasonable and  
adequate protection to American industries and  
also the necessary revenue for government pur-  
poses, a plan for reciprocity or reciprocal  
negotiations and relations with other countries so  
that all conditions, changes and emergencies  
can be met and solved for the benefit of all  
concerned; and the amounts of tariffs applicable  
to various commodities should be carefully,  
logically and scientifically ascertained, and nec-  
essary, fair and reasonable protection—no more  
and no less—would thus be afforded. If these  
amounts are to be reported upon by a commis-  
sion competent and disinterested, the report  
should be made to the Ways and Means Com-  
mittee for consideration and report to the House  
of Representatives. The party in power per-  
haps ought to have the right of final decision,  
especially as long as the tariff is made a party  
issue and submitted to the vote of the people  
at large. By the method suggested it seems  
probable there would be removed the struggle  
between different localities to secure advantages  
for one place or one industry over another,  
which has heretofore resulted in unsatisfactory  
results, in some cases.

The principle of protection to industry by  
means of tariff laws has built up the commerce  
and the wealth of this country and other pro-  
ducing countries that have had a surplus for  
export. Its value has been demonstrated. As  
between nations, it is simply a safe, sound, busi-  
ness proposition. So long as one country main-  
tains a tariff in order to protect the interests  
of the large majority, including particularly the  
great aggregate of workmen, benefit to the  
majority in the end advances the interests of  
even the minority, so closely connected and  
interdependent are the interests of each. When  
our competitors in other leading countries are  
ready to adopt the laws of free trade for our  
commodities it will be soon enough for us to  
favorably consider similar action. If we were  
to have free trade throughout the world, we  
could probably take care of ourselves in any  
contest for the disposal of what we have for  
sale. In view of conditions as they exist in  
normal times, it is not logical to place or to  
leave the United States in a position of disad-  
vantage when we have the opportunity to es-  
tablish a parity. The doctrine of America first,  
which is a patriotic one, applies with peculiar  
force to the idea of sufficient protection to  
American industry.

This means not a protective tariff, but one large enough to permit  
continued success in competition with the out-  
side world.—From an address by Elbert H. Gary  
at the annual meeting of the American Iron and  
Steel Institute.

## "When Peace Comes Again."

We hear the phrase "when peace comes  
again," but peace will not come again within  
the lifetime of the generation now living. War  
may cease, that is to say that actual fighting  
with machine guns, hand grenades, and all the  
other deadly implements of warfare may no  
longer turn human beings into foul refuse and  
scatter their bones in desolate wastes; but peace  
will not therefore come for peace is of the mind  
and heart. "The Hymn of Hate" is not a  
solitary effusion. Its echoes will be heard for  
many days reverberating through all the cor-  
ridors of society. The Liberal Congress that has  
held its meetings in London, Berlin and Paris  
can no longer meet—even though war be over.  
The philosophers and theologians who in Ger-  
many have torn off and cast away the once  
prized medals and decorations which they  
had received from London will never consent  
to wear them again, or to appear in England  
without them. Even the Republic of Letters  
has been shattered past restoration in our time.  
Christian Register.

## A Preference Primary.

The Presidential preference primary has its  
bright, consummate flower in South Dakota.  
A reading of the ballot which the Republican  
"people" of that State had the proud privilege  
of voting shows how ample, wide, and deep  
a preference they were permitted to express:  
Candidate for President,  
Vote for CUMMINS.

The One, the slate, naturally had an easy  
time. The "preference" was decided before  
hand. It is not advisable to burden the "people"  
with the task of picking their choice. Make it  
for them.

According to the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader,  
"the attorney general says that if you write in  
the name of some other candidate in place of  
Cummings, your ballot will be thrown out as  
illegal." A "preference" is implied in the cap-  
tion, "Candidates." What greater liberty, what  
larger range, could the "people" ask?—New York  
Times.

## A Surprise for Oyster Bay.

The Wilson Independent League, just orga-  
nized, will surprise the people in Oyster Bay not  
so much because it embraces a few progressive  
Republicans as because it has on its rolls authors  
and publicists. How any author or publicist can  
overlook the superior merit of the greatest of  
all authors and publicists will be a mystery to  
some people.—New York World.

## Jess Willard's Advice.

Jess Willard, testifying as an expert, asserts  
that "ducking" is the most dangerous method of  
defense." His epigram should be laid upon the  
desk of every member of our House of Repre-  
sentatives.—New York Sun.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**BY OUR PRESIDENT**  
**A History of the American People**  
**BY WOODROW WILSON**

## TARIFF REVISION.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through  
The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)  
(Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which  
impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

To Mr. Cleveland it had become evident  
that not a little of the economic trouble  
of the time had its root and source in the  
operation of the tariff. There, it seemed  
to him, lay the foundations of those  
economic preferences of one set of men  
or one section of the country over an-  
other which were so deeply irritating to  
the farmers of the South and West, the  
laborers of the cities and of the centers  
of manufacture, and the advocates of  
free competition.

Protective tariffs deliberately extended  
the favors of the government to particu-  
lar undertakings, only those who had the  
capital to take advantage of those favors  
got rich by them; the rest of the country  
was obliged to pay the costs in high  
prices and restricted competition. Such  
had time out of mind been Democratic  
doctrine, and every sign of the time  
seemed a demonstration of its truth.  
But not every man who called himself a  
Democrat accepted that creed.

The Democratic party had been out of  
power for twenty-four years; the war had  
broken its ranks and confused its  
principles, there were men in it now  
who would never have been in it had it  
been, that long generation through, a  
party of action instead of merely a party  
of opposition.

Notable among such men were Mr.  
Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and  
the group of members who stood with  
him in the House of Representatives.  
These men were avowed protectionists.  
Mr. Randall had from 1856 to 1881  
been the acknowledged congressional  
leader of his party, and during those  
years been Speaker of the House, and by  
consequence master of its action in all  
points of legislation. Leadership in that  
kind passed away from him when Mr.  
Cleveland became President in 1892, and  
Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, became Speaker,  
a Democrat of the older type; but  
Mr. Randall's power was not gone. He  
still, it turned out, held the balance of  
power and controlled the action of the  
House in the matter of the tariff.

Both in the Congress which preceded  
Mr. Cleveland's election and in that  
which followed it Mr. Morrison, of Illi-  
nois, had introduced proposals for the  
reform of the tariff which were neither  
radical nor disregardful of vested in-  
terests, and had pressed them upon the  
House with arguments which lacked  
neither force nor the backing of opin-  
ion out of doors.

An increasing surplus was being  
steadily piled up in the Treasury; the  
rates of duty which yielded the redun-  
dant revenue had been laid in time of

war to meet extraordinary expenses;  
many of the articles which carried the  
burden of the tariff were necessary to  
people of every rank and economic  
condition, notably wool and woollen  
goods; relief could be obtained by re-  
ductions which were not likely to dam-  
age any industry, or to deprive it of  
any advantage which it was not abun-  
dantly able to dispense with.

But Mr. Randall led some forty Demo-  
crats, who sat for contingencies in  
Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Cali-  
fornia, and New Jersey, who voted  
against every reduction, by whatever  
argument supported, and the rest of  
the party, though they numbered one  
hundred and fifty strong, could carry  
nothing against them.

It was this situation which Mr.  
Cleveland determined to change, if  
plain speaking could change it.  
In December, 1897, he addressed to the  
new Congress chosen in 1898 a message  
which passed all other subjects by and  
spoke only of the tariff. He asked Con-  
gress to put theoretical questions for the  
house, and said: "Our progress towards  
a wise conclusion," he said, "will not be  
improved by dwelling upon the theories  
of protection and free trade. . . . It  
is a condition which confronts us—not a  
theory. . . . The question of free trade  
is absolutely irrelevant." "Our present  
tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and  
illogical source of unnecessary taxation,  
ought to be at once revised and amend-  
ed," not only he maintained, because un-  
used revenue was being piled up, but also be-  
cause consumers were carrying an un-  
just burden.

The message ran strong, imperative in  
every sentence, and the air was cleared  
upon the instant. It was the only voice  
of courage and decision that had been  
heard upon that matter in a generation;  
and Mr. Randall's minority fell into line  
as if confused. They had felt the com-  
pulsion of a leader's will—they were not  
converted, but disciplined.

The Committee of Ways and Means of  
the House, under the leadership of Mr.  
Mills, of Texas, its chairman, at once  
prepared a bill which attempted a sys-  
tematic revision of duties, general  
though not radical, a measure not of  
free trade but of carefully planned, con-  
servative reduction such as the Presi-  
dent had desired, and it passed the  
House with only four Democratic votes  
cast in the negative.

The Republican Senate rejected it,  
even proposed higher duties in its stead;  
and the existing law stood unamended.  
But the issue had been made up.

Tomorrow: Another Political Shift.

Judge Advocate General E. H. Crowder,  
of the army, yesterday ordered a post-  
ponement until June 5, of the courtmar-  
tal of 116 members of the Texas National  
Guard, who refused to respond to the  
call to arms to suppress a concentration of  
Carriera troops where it would not be  
difficult to strike at Pershing's commu-  
nication line, has had its effect upon these  
in command of the American forces.

The highway from Sonora to Chihuahua is an  
important strategic pass, known as Pulpit  
Pass. Should it reach the point where  
Carriera troops in their effort to strike  
at Pershing's force or to cut his commu-  
nication line, these two batteries of artillery  
could be rushed into position at Pulpit  
Pass, officers say, where the guns would  
effectually prevent the bringing up of re-  
inforcements for the Carriera force.

Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.,  
retired, is the officer the conference on  
the military bill are after through the  
operations of the committee. The army  
bill providing for an investigation of the  
congressional medals of honor. At least  
this is the latest report that has filtered  
out from the military committee.

According to this story Col. Gardner  
has been offensive to some of the mem-  
bers of the Military Committee on ac-  
count of the attacks he has made upon  
the National Guard features of the bill.  
Through the New York Times Col.  
Gardner made a number of bitter at-  
tacks upon the members of the com-  
mittee and the bill.

The authors of the provision believe  
that they have a case against Col.  
Gardner. When the medals were  
awarded Col. Gardner was in the  
Adjutant General's office and the charge  
will be made that he took advantage of  
his position to secure a medal.

The investigation will take a wide  
range and it is said about three-fourths  
of the holders of medals will be called  
upon to present evidence that they are  
entitled to the honor. One phase of the  
investigation involves the issue of the  
medals to the Twenty-seventh Regiment  
of Maine Volunteers. Part of this reg-  
iment, according to statements that have  
been admitted to the committee, guard-  
ed Arlington during the battle of Gettys-  
burg, while about two-thirds of it went  
home. Yet the entire regiment was  
awarded Congressional medals for "dis-  
tinguished conduct in action involving  
actual combat with an enemy." As the  
part of the regiment which was at-  
tached to Arlington did not even partici-  
pate in a skirmish, the claim is made  
that the medals were issued without au-  
thority from Congress.

A member of the Senate Military Com-  
mittee declares that the provision was  
adopted owing to the suggestion that was  
made in the Sherwood bill granting the  
holders of Congressional medals a pen-  
sion of \$10 a month. The act sets forth  
that "it shall be the duty of the Sec-  
retary of War and the Secretary of the  
Navy to carry this act into effect and to  
decide whether such applicant is en-  
titled to the benefit of the act." The  
committee took the ground that the  
heads of the War and Navy depart-  
ments would not have the time to investi-  
gate the merits of the claims of hold-  
ers of the medals and that a board of  
general officers from the retired list  
should be assigned to the duty.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.  
Chester, arrived at Bremerton May 29. Con-  
ham, arrived at New Rochelle May 29. Edison.

arrived at Rockland, Me., May 29. Fanning, sailed  
for Nantucket May 29. Farragut, arrived at New  
Island May 29. Florida, arrived at Newport May  
29. Jarvis, sailed for Boston May 29. Jenkins, ar-  
rived at Vineyard Haven May 29. Kanawha, sailed  
for Port Arthur, Tex., May 29. Lamson, arrived at  
Guantanamo May 29. Lehigh, arrived at New  
Guantanamo May 29. Lehigh, arrived at New  
Haven May 29. Louisville, arrived at San Blas Bay  
May 29. McCall, arrived at Prospect Harbor May  
29. Marietta, arrived at Vera Cruz May 29. Mas-  
achusetts, arrived at Washington May 29. Minnetonka,  
arrived at Venice, Cal., May 29. New Hampshire,  
arrived at Newport May 30. Prairie, sailed for Port  
Liberte May 30. Raleigh, arrived at San Pedro  
May 29. South Carolina, arrived at New London  
May 29. Utah, arrived at Newport May 30. Wheel-  
ing, arrived at Panama, Mexico, May 29.

Leut. Commander J. F. Green, detached New Hamp-  
shire, to New Hampshire.  
Leut. Hugs, Frankenberg, detached New Hamp-  
shire, to Louisiana.  
Leut. A. C. Read, detached Pensacola, Fla., to  
North Carolina.  
Leut. J. H. Collins, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Leut. E. F. Johnson, detached Pensacola, Fla., to  
North Carolina.  
Leut. J. S. Dowell, detached Minnesota, to  
Wyoming.  
Leut. H. E. J. Keppeler, detached Nebraska, to  
Minnesota.

Leut. (junior grade) L. E. Denfield, detached  
New Jersey, to St. Paul.  
Leut. (junior grade) A. L. Morgan, detached  
New Jersey, to St. Paul.  
Leut. (junior grade) H. H. Good, detached Ne-  
braska, to Nebraska.  
Leut. (junior grade) M. J. Foster, detached Ne-  
braska, to Nebraska.  
Leut. (junior grade) L. S. Pamperin, detached  
Louisiana, to Minnesota.  
Leut. (junior grade) J. M. Blackwell, to New  
Hampshire.

Leut. (junior grade) P. N. L. Bellinger, detached  
Pensacola, Fla., to North Carolina.  
Leut. (junior grade) G. G. Chavaler, detached  
Pensacola, Fla., to North Carolina.  
Leut. (junior grade) A. T. Clay, detached Louisi-  
ana, to Minnesota.  
Ensign W. C. Burg, detached Rhode Island, to  
Montana.  
Ensign H. A. Sailer, detached Rhode Island, to  
Minnesota.  
Ensign G. T. Howe, detached Nebraska, to Boston  
Mass.

Ensign D. M. Collins, detached Nebraska, to Geo-  
gia.  
Ensign E. B. Carver, detached New Jersey, to  
New York.  
Ensign R. M. Tarrar, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Ensign C. C. Vidner, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Ensign E. R. Denning, detached Nebraska, to  
Georgia.  
Ensign B. A. Denning, detached Nebraska, to Bo-  
tswana.

Ensign S. A. Maber, detached Nebraska, to Geo-  
gia.  
Ensign W. H. Wintner, detached Nebraska, to  
Georgia.  
Ensign C. W. Firth, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Ensign M. W. Hutchinson, detached New Jersey, to  
Minnesota.  
Ensign E. D. Peck, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Ensign B. S. Kilmear, detached Louisiana, to  
Minnesota.  
Ensign T. L. Nash, detached Louisiana, to Min-  
nesota.  
Ensign H. D. Clarke, detached New Jersey, to  
Minnesota.

Arriving Captain P. E. Seidler, to North Car-  
olina.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for four months granted Capt.  
William J. Lewis, Medical Corps, to Canada.  
Capt. Joseph E. Cowan, Eleventh Cavalry, to  
Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted Capt.  
Arthur C. Smith, Medical Corps, to Walter Reed  
Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted Capt.  
James L. Deane, Coast Artillery Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted Capt.  
John C. Smith, Medical Corps, to Walter Reed  
Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted Capt.  
John C. Smith, Medical Corps, to Walter Reed  
Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.  
Leave of absence for four months granted First  
Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, Medical Corps, to  
Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leave of absence for four months granted